GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET

Prepared by Effoi Assignment Helper

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Direction: Choose the best answer from the given alternatives

1. Which one of the following is **erroneous** about the Malthusian population theories? A. . Malthus believed that the solution to population problems was socialism.
   B. Malthusian population theories have pessimistic views on the effects of population growth
   C. Malthus believed that population growth would cause food scarcities
   D. .Malthus considered that people are poor because of their failure to control their sexual urge and limit their family size
2. According to Boserup, when population grows rapidly,
   A. resulting devastating consequences in the socio-economic and environmental developments
   B. human beings would innovate some kinds of technological or scientific mechanisms
   C. leads to scarcity of food and other resources
   D. all of the above
3. The population pyramid of Ethiopia looks like
   A. triangle with a very broad base tapering to a narrow apex
   B. indicates the preponderance of the old age population
   C. the level of mortality is low and that very few people reach old age. D rectangular with very wide base and narrow apex
4. The age structure of Ethiopia's population indicates
   A has a high proportion of old age population
   B. has a high proportion of young age dependent population
   C has a low proportion of young age dependent population
   D. has the lowest Population of child population
5. The population pyramid of developed countries reflects -
   A .Low fertility and low mortality
   B. Balanced proportion of people in various ages
   C Shows high proportion of young people
   D Shows high rate of fertility and mortality
   E A and B
6. Knowing the age and sex structure of a given population helps:

A. To design polices and strategies according to the actual characteristics of the population.

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B. To plan for the future to make certain arrangements in the age and sex structure of the population

C. To take appropriate actions and decisions to meet the actual demands of the population.

D All of the above

7. The largest proportion of populationin Ethiopia is found in

A Oromiya region. C Afar region

B. Amhara region. D SNNP regional state

8. The three most sparsely populated regions of Ethiopia are
   - A Somali, Afar and Gambella
   - B Harari, Afar and Beneshangul Gumuz regions
   - C Tigray, Somali and Gambella regions
   - D Sidama, SNNP and Gambella regions

9. Why is Ethiopia's population distributed unevenly? Because
   - A natural and human related factors
   - B Ethiopia is the land of both Christian and Muslims
   - C Resource use pattern of the country
   - D Development of infrastructure within the country

10. The very high concentration of people over the central highlands of Ethiopia is partlythe result of
    - A movements of the Semitic and Cushitic (Oromo) People
    - B Physical factors
    - C Addis Ababa to Djibouti railway
    - D None of these

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11. Why the Somali and Afar regions of Ethiopia are sparsely populated?
    - A There are areas with extremely high temperature and high rainfall conditions
    - B They are confined to the tropical region
    - C They are found to the lowland areas
    - D they are regions which are dominated by areas with arid and semi-arid climatic conditions.

12. In Ethiopia, a given settlement is said to be urban when it fulfills the following criteria. **Except**

    A. The settlement has a minimum of 2000 people.

    B. Two-thirds of the population in the settlement are engaged in non-agricultural activities

    C. The settlement has a chartered municipality.

D. The Presence primary economic activities

13. The two major historical factors beneath the development of many urban centers in Ethiopiawere

A The movement of Cush People and Ethio-Djibouti railway

B Interconnection of different parts of the country by all-weather roads and the five-year Italian occupation

C The presence of raw materials and Industrial products D None of these

14. permanent rural settlements of Ethiopia are associated with

A Location of Industries

B Provision of services and hotel industries

C crop farming highlands

D Nomadic herding lowland areas of the country.

15. Why temporary rural settlements of Ethiopia are concentrated over the lowland areas? A. The scarcity of pasture lands B. The scarcity of fresh water

C. The pastoralist way of life of the people D All of the above

16. The difference between fertility and mortality is known as

A Net Natural fertility. C Rate of Natural increase

B Natural change. D. Crude death rate

17. Which regional state of Ethiopia has the highest fertility rate? A. Oromiya region.

C Afar region

B. Amhara region. D SNNP regional state

18. All of the following are the major factors for high fertility rate in Ethiopia Except

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A Early marriage and Low status of women

B Low rates of infant and child mortality

C Parental valuing of children in terms of high social and economic value

D Low levels of family planning practices

19. Rapid population growth in Ethiopia has resulted in

A. Deforestation, C.

A and B B. Pollution and soil erosion.

D None of these

20. Why does Ethiopia use an anti-natalist population policy?

A major problem of population in Ethiopia is high rate of fertility and this policy addresses this problem.

B The economy of the country

C The Country demands more labor force

D The policy wants to promote the social worlfare of the people

21. All of the following are objectives of Ethiopia's population policy Except:

A Closing the gap between high population growth and low economic productivity

B Ensuring environmental protections

C increasing morbidity and mortality

D Reducing the rate of rural-to-urban migration .

22. smallest share of the Ethiopia's urban populationis found in

A Afar region. C Berneshangul Gumuz

B Gambella. D. Harari

23. The three most urbanized regions of Ethiopia are

A Amhara, Onomiya and Tigray

B SNNP , Gambella and Afar

C Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa , and Harari,

D.SNNPR, Amhara and Oromiya

24. Economic growth is

A Transformation of the entire quality of life of a whole society.

B a process involving economic as well as social, political, cultural, and environmental changes

C a quantitative change in the national capital regardless of political, economic, cultural and other improvements.

D qualitative accumulation of national capital.

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25. . All of the following continents are considered developed Except

A Europe. B. North America C South America D Australia

26. the dominant sector of the Ethiopian economy is

A Agriculture B service. C Industry. D. forestry

27. All of the following are major objectives of ADLI Except:

A Improving agricultural productivity

B Improving farmers' access to fertilizers.

C Assisting farmers with extensional services

D Expanding financial institutions that help to improve the financial status of local farmers.

E. None of this

28. To which neighboring countries Ethiopia has a minor relationship

A Eritrea and Somalia C Kenya and Sudan

B Sudan and Djibouti D Sudan and Egypt

29. which one of the following can be a geographic factor that derive countries to establish economic relationships

A physiographic variation C comparative advantages

B political affiliations D None

30. PASDEP program of Ethiopia is based on the following activitiesExcept

A massive push to accelerated growth

B Focusing on Ethiopia's very different agro-ecological area C. A renewed look at several-urban linkages and the urban agenda.

D. Unleashing the potential of Ethiopian women.

31. Which one of the following is Not a serious factor of Socio-economic development in Ethiopia

A. General Scarcity of natural resources

B. shortage of trained manpower and lack of efficient management System

C. system of management of agricultural lands

D Insignificant decline in rate of population growth

32. One of the following is an indicator of physical causes of underdevelopment in Ethiopia?

A Per Capita income C. level of investment

B Population growth D. Drought

33. Which one of the following is an economic factor?

A. Civil War B. Drought and famine

B. Fast population growth D. Investment capital

34. One of the following is a possible means to bring about sustainable development in Ethiopia?

A Raising agricultural productivity B Appropriate utilization of aid

C Raising the rate of population

D Decentralization and liberation of the political and economic systems

E. All except C

35. One of the following is an example of endemic on highland of Ethiopia?

A. Hayne B Giraffe. C .Gelada baboon. D wild Ass

36. One of the following does **NOT** belong to the group of key forces that explain the geologic history of Ethiopia?

A. folding. B. faulting. C. earth quake. D mass movement

37. An Ethiopian river which is relatively less suitable for the generation of hydroelectric power is

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A. Baro. B. Ghibe: C Abay. D Tekeze

38. In which part of Ethiopia do you expect to find the thickest layer of Addigrat sandstone ?

A. In the Western most areas of Tigray region B. In eastern most part of Somali region c In Northern most part of Afar region

D In Western most part of Gambella region

39. Which of the following regions has the largest proportion of urban population of Ethiopia?

A. Amhara National and regional state

B. The Oromiya National and regional state

C. Tigray National and regional state

D. Southern National and regional state

40. Which one of the following mountains of Ethiopia is different from the others in its location? A mt. Chilalo. B. Mt. Batu. C mt. Tulu Dimtu D mt. Gughe

41. Which one of the following rivers of Ethiopia belongs to rift valley drainage system?

A. A wash. B. Abay C Ghenalle . D Bishello

42. Which one of the following sectors in Ethiopia contributes the least to the GDP of Ethiopia?

A. Industry sector. C. The industry sector

B. The mining sector. D. The service sector

43. Maps have long become the essential and distinct tools of geographers mainly because

A. They are relatively easier to prepare in school situations

B. They plays a unique role in reducing spatial distribution and interactions to an observable

C. Geographers have accumulated wealth of experience in using them

D. The use of other media for geographic education has been growing down Over the last decades

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44. Seasonal distribution of rainfall and temperature in Africa is influenced mainly by

A it's size and shape

B. Wind Systems and air pressure over and around it

C. its location in relation to the Asian landmasses

D the pattern of distribution of the remaining forest cover

45. One of the following themes relates Least to nature of geography

A Interaction between human beings and the environment

B. Distribution of natural phenomenon affecting human use of the earth

C social and cultural patterns of the earth

D Analysis of the chemical composition of metallic minerals

46. Which one of the following is a direct outcome of the astronomical location of Ethiopia?

A The spatial distribution of mountains and valleys in the country

B. the cultural diversity of its population

C The emergence of Addis Ababa as the capital city of the nation

D The fact that Addis Ababa experiences overhead Sun two times in a year

47. The present boundaries between the Ethiopian regions (kilills) could best be described as:

A Physical. C Economic

B anthropogenic. D. Politico-historical

48. Which one of the following is **NOT** an expected outcome of modern geographic research?

A. Challenging the laws of nature

B. enhancing Knowledge

C Predicting about the future

D Finding Solutions to a certain problems

49. The Hintalo limestone of Ethiopia was deposited during the _____Period

A. Tertiary. B Jurassic. C Triassic D Quaternary

50. The most elevated parts. of the Ethiopian Rift valley is found in the

A Afar Depression. C lower Omo Valley B lower Awash Valley. D Lakes region

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51. which of the following is NOT among the general objectives of the National population policy of Ethiopia?

A. improving the social and economic status of Women, Youth and children B. Harmonizing the rates of economic and population growth

c Bringing an end to rural Urban migration through Speedy rural development Programs

D Narrowing the wide Urban-rural gap in people's access to basic public services

52. As cacao is to Ghana Tobacco is to

A.Zambia. B. Senegal. C Sudan D. Zimbabwe

53. The major focus of research in geography is explaining the

A History of nations and Nationalities

B variable character of the earth's surface

C Element that constitute the core of the earth

D Elements that constitute the upper part of the atmosphere

54 which one of the following questions could be more appropriately raised by contemporary geographers? A. What is the name of longest river in Africa?

B where do you find the deepest lake in Asia?

C Why do we find more concentration of French Speakers in Quebec than the other regions of Canada?

D How could Emperor Haile Selassie rule Ethiopia longer the Emperor Meneliks

55. Which one of the following is **NOT** correct about the trend of population growth In Ethiopia?

A. The population size increased by about 50 million between 1900 and 2000

B Annual growth rate increased from 0.2 % to 2.92% between 1900 and 2000

C Doubling time increased from 24 to more than 300 between 1900 and 2000

D The present trend of increase in population size in expected to continue in the future

56. which one of the following is the most important determinant of present relief features of Ethiopia?

A. volcanic activities of Tertiary Period

B. Paleozoic geological process

C The regression and Transgression of the sea from the South east

D Precambrian mountain building process

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57. Which one of the following types of soil in Ethiopia is most suitable for the production of Coffee , cereals and inset

A Xenosols. B. Nitrosols. C Lithosols. D Yermosols

58. In which part of Ethiopia do you expect to find the highest Variability of annual rainfall?

A The southwestern highlands

B Arsi-Bale massif

C The Rift valley lakes region

D The northeastern Lowlands

59. Which of the following statements about regional economic groupings such as ECOWAS and SADC is correct?

A. Their role in promoting economic Integration has been disappointing

B. They have played a remarkable role in promoting economic growth of Africa C
Their role in Promoting free-trade has been our standing
D They have led to significant economic restructuring in the Countries involved

60. Which of the following economic sectors is the leading source of employment in the urban centers of Ethiopia?

A. Industries. C services

B. Agriculture. D. Construction

61 Which one or the following modern manufacturing industries in Ethiopia Currently employs the largest labor force?

A. Assembly of motor vehicles

B Textile Industries

C chemical industries

D Iron and steel manufacturing

62. The northern extreme point of Africa is located at

A Cape Agulhas. C Cape Verde

B. Cape Bon. D Cape Guardafui

63. A tentative answer to research problem or questions is referred as

A research methodology. C Data gathering

B. Hypothesis. D Research objective

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64. One of the following Rivers of Ethiopia is NOT presently used for the generation of Hydroelectric power?

A. Ghenalle. C Wabeshebele

B. Tekeze. D Abay

65. Which one of the following Places experiences sunrise approximately One hour ahead of Gambella?

A. Adama B. Assossa C Jigjiga. D Moyale

66. A single Super landmass that held all continents together mil1ions of years back was referred by Alfred Wagner as_____

A. Laura Asia. B. Gondwanaland. C Pangaea. D. Tathys

67. The Maghreb region of northern Africa receives its winter rainfall from

A South east monsoon Winds

B North Westerly winds

C North polar easterlies

D South Polar easterlies

68. Which one of the following drainage patterns has the shape of the branch of a tree?

A. Trellis. B. Radial. C. Dendritic. D. Braided

69. Which one of the following lowlands of Ethiopia receives the lowest amount of annual rainfall?

A. Baro Lowlands

B The rift Valley lakes region

C Tekeze -Angereb lowlands

D. The Omo river basin

70. Which one of the following is **NOT** among the major factors behind the extremely uneven distribution of population in Ethiopia?

A. Slope and drainage. C Latitudinal factors

B. Altitudinal factors. D. Historical factors

71. Which one of the following characteristically grows on swampy areas or water logged grounds?

A. Bamboo forests

B. Tropical Savannah

C mangrove vegetation

D Mediterranean vegetation

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72. Which one of the following can result in the decline of the total Fertility Rate (TFR) of the population if countries like Ethiopia? A. Increase age at marriage

B Declining Child Mortality rate

C Declining infant mortality rate

D Increase in maternal mortality

73. Which of the following drainage Basin of Ethiopia is the largest in terms of Catchment area?

A. Abay drainage basin

B. Ghibe-Omo drainage basin

C Baro- Akobo drainage basin

D Wabeshebele drainage basin

74. Which regional State of Ethiopia has largest number of national Parks

A Oromiya. B. Gambella C. SNNPR. D. Amhara

75. In which settlement hierarchies do you categorize Addis Ababa?

A. large city B. Metropolis. C. large towns D. megalopolis

76. Which one of the highland forests is found on the highest altitude?

A. Junipers. B. podocarpus C Arundria. D Hagenia Abessinia

77. Which one of the following is Ethiopia's Current development strategy?

A. Growth and Transformation program

B sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction (SDPE)

C sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction program (SDPRP)

D Plan for Accelerated and sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP)

78. Topographic maps are

A Concerned with only one topic

B. Do not give many types of data

C Large scale map Covering Small areas with great details

D Then are Classified into qualitative and quantitative maps

79. All of the following are quantitative distribution maps **except**

A Isopletic maps. C. Chorochometic maps

B Dot maps. D. Choroplethic maps

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80. Identify the **Wrong** Combination

A. Testing hypothesis—Quantitative approach

B. Analyzing non-numerical information—Quantitative approach

C. Analyzing numerical information—Quantitative approach D. Applying statistical and mathematical tools—Quantitative approach

81.which one of the following can be a limitation of maps? They are:

A. selective B. not visually convenient C not easy to fold and handle D. None of these

82. General Purpose Maps

A. Show various natural and cultural features

B Prepared often with large scale

C- Cover a relatively smaller area

D. Prepared often with small scale

83. Sketch Maps are _____

A- Prepared with no scale

B- Can be prepared quickly

C- Not based upon conventional signs and symbols

D.Need more time to prepare

84. Which one of the following is correct of the relative position of Africa?

A. Africa is a vast continent found between the topic of cancer and Capricorn

B. Africa is a continent found to the west of Indian Ocean

C. Africa is bounded by four major extreme points

D The continent is crossed by both equator anal Prime meridians

85. The most populous region of Africa is

A Western Africa. C Eastern Africa

B. southern Africa. D. Northern Africa.

86 a narrow Sea passage between Africa and Europe-

A Gibraltar. C Suez Canal

B. Strait of Bab-el Mandab. D Gulf of Aqaba

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87. Which one of the following geological event was occurred during the Precambrian era?

A. Heavy erosion across the Horn of Africa

B. formation coal

C. formation of basement complex rocks

D. Series of denudation and peneplaination

88. Identify the most recent Geological event that took place in Africa.

A. formation of many volcanic mountains in the eastern Africa

B. Sinking of the Horn of Africa

C. Ice age in the southern Africa

D. formation of the Great East African Rift valley

89. Much of African landform is dominated by

A. Plateau. B. Hill C Mountain. D. Plain

90. Which part of the Great East African Rift Valley Consists of African highest block mountain?

A. Eastern Branch. C. Western branch

B. Northern branch. . . .D. Malawi Rift Valley

91. Which one of the following factors (Controls) of weather and climate in Africa has little impact?

A Ocean current. C. Altitude

B latitude. D. Distance from the sea

92. Which one of the following can be factor for the spatial and seasonal variation of temperature in Africa?

A. The apparent movement of overhead sun

B ITCZ

C The formation of mountains

D None of these

93. Ethiopian and the part of Eastern African highlands experience the lowest temperature, this is due to-

A. Altitude. B. Latitude. C Ocean current D Distance from the sea

94. The distribution of rain fall is controlled by

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A. The apparent movement of overhead sun

B ITCZ

C The formation of mountains

D None of these

95. Which Global wind brings rainfall to the Maghreb region of Northern Africa?

A. Guinea monsoon winds B. trade winds C Polar Easterly winds D. westerly winds

96. Which of the following terms refers to deposits made by wind?

A. Fluvial deposits C. Lacustrine deposits

B. Aeolian deposits D. Marine deposits

97. The temperature zone that is traditionally ``Dega`` in Ethiopia is the aria that lies above the elevation of

A. 330 meters C. 2300 meters
B. 300 meters D. 2000 meters

98. Which of the following indicted the correct order of conducting geographic research?
A. Identifying the research problem ,data analyses and interpretation ,data collection
B. Data collection, data analyses, and data interpretation, identifying the research problem.
C. Identifying the research problem, data collection, data analysis, and interpretation.
D. Data collection, Identifying the research problem, data analysis, and interpretation.

99. Which of the following lakes is located on an international boundary?
A. Tana B. Ashenge C. Abe D. Abaya

100. The relationship between Ethiopia and Djibouti is very strong this is because
A. Geographic Factor C. Historical factor
B. Political factor D. Social and cultural factors

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